

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) Material for forming a thin film whose conductivity can be set in the range of 10^{-4} S/cm to 10^{-6} S/cm and whose thickness is between 10 and 300 nm, with the material comprising a mixture of at least two different fractions of a functional polymer, namely a first fraction that is based on a dispersion of the functional polymer in a first solvent in which the functional polymer is at least partly dispersed, and a second fraction of functional polymer that is based on a true solution of the functional polymer in a second solvent, with the two fractions being processed, dispersed, and/or dissolved together, with the ability to set the conductivity of the thin film composed of this material by the ratio in which the at least two fractions are mixed.

2. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to~~ of claim 1 that contains an additional third solvent.

3. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the claims 1 or 2~~ of claim 1 that is essentially free of the first and/or second solvent and/or dispersing agent of the underlying fractions.

4. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which~~ of claim 1 wherein the functional polymer comprises PEDOT or PANI.

5. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which~~ of claim 1 wherein the functional polymer is present as a copolymer or blend that includes PSS.

6. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which of~~ claim 1 wherein the first solvent includes water or another component with high polarity in which the functional polymer is essentially insoluble.

7. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which of~~ claim 1 wherein the second solvent is ethanol or another low-boiling polar solvent, preferably a polar protic solvent that can develop hydrogen bridge bonds.

8. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which of~~ claim 2 wherein the third solvent is different from the first and/or second solvent.

9. (Currently Amended) Material ~~pursuant to one of the preceding claims in which of~~ claim 1 wherein ethylene glycol or another alcohol is used as a third solvent, especially including mixtures of several alcohols, and/or alcohols with a carbon content from C4 to C10, branched and unbranched, and also polyfunctional alcohols or mixtures thereof, and mixtures with water, with special preference glycol and glycerol.

10. (Currently Amended) Method for preparing a material for a functional layer with a conductivity in the range of 10^{-4} S/cm to 10^{-6} S/cm and a maximum thickness of 100 nm [sic], in which a mixture consisting of two different fractions of a functional polymer is combined, in a solvent as the case may be.

11. (Currently Amended) Method ~~pursuant to~~ of claim 10 in which wherein a third, high-boiling solvent is added to a dispersion of the functional polymer as the first fraction and a solution of the functional polymer as the second fraction, and the lower-boiling solvents are then removed by distillation so that ultimately the different fractions of functional polymer without their own solvent essentially constitute the material in the third, high-boiling solvent.

12. (Currently Amended) Method ~~pursuant to one of the claims 10 or 11 in which~~ of claim 10 wherein the high-boiling solvent is added in the same amount as that of each fraction that is present.

13. (Currently Amended) Preparation of a thin film for an OLED with conductivity that can be preset, consisting of a material ~~pursuant to one of the claims 1 to 9 of claim 1~~, with one of the following techniques being used: spin coating, screen printing, offset printing, flexo printing, spray coating, roller coating, ink jet printing, stencil printing, or blade coating.

14. (Currently Amended) ~~Use of~~ A method comprising using the material ~~pursuant to one of the claims 1 to 9 of claim 1~~ in OLEDs.

15. (New) Material of claim 2 that is essentially free of the first and/or second solvent and/or dispersing agent of the underlying fractions.

16. (New) Material of claim 8 wherein the first solvent includes water or another component with high polarity in which the functional polymer is essentially insoluble.

17. (New) Material of claim 8 wherein the second solvent is ethanol or another low-boiling polar solvent, preferably a polar protic solvent that can develop hydrogen bridge bonds.

18. (New) Material of claim 8 wherein ethylene glycol or another alcohol is used as the third solvent, especially including mixtures of several alcohols, and/or alcohols with a carbon content from C4 to C10, branched and unbranched, and also polyfunctional alcohols or mixtures thereof, and mixtures with water, with special preference glycol and glycerol.

19. (New) Material of claim 18 wherein the first solvent includes water or another component with high polarity in which the functional polymer is essentially insoluble, and the

second solvent is ethanol or another low-boiling polar solvent, preferably a polar protic solvent that can develop hydrogen bridge bonds.

20. (New) Method of claim 11 wherein the high-boiling solvent is added in the same amount as that of each fraction that is present.